() if so, in what manner the Central Government intend to take up in future for the benefit of old people; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELWARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a slow but marked withdrawal of family support to the elderly in India due to the weakening of joint family-ties and migrat on of their children to cities and developed regions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Besides the Pension Scheme being implemened by the State Governments, the Central Government has launched a Scheme under the Eighth Five Year Plan to assist Voluntary Organisations/Charitable Trusts/Companies etc. to set up Old Age Homes, Day-Care Centes, Mobile Medical Services and Non- nstitutional Services for the welfare of the aged. So far 50 Old Age Homes and 147-Day-Car& Centres have been set up under the Scheme. Care has been taken to support community-based non-institut-onal services to the elderly so that their links with the community and the family remain intact.

(e) Does not arise.

SAFE LIMITS OF METALLIC CON-TENTS IN DRINKING WATER

@3513-A. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to slate :

@Previously Unstarred Question 2799, transferred from the 22nd December, 1993.

(a) what are the cafe limits of metal-1 c compounds prescribed by the W.H.O. for drinking water;

(b) whether any scientific analysis of (he water supplied by DDA through the tubewells in the city has been made to know if the water is safe in accordance with, limits prescribed by W.H.O.;

(c) if so, what are the areas in which he metallic and metals contents in water well are found in excess of the limits plrescribed; and

(d) what action has been taken be Government for the supply of safe drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The safe limits of metallic compounds prescribed by the World Health Organisation for drinking wver are. given in the enclosed Statement. (See below)

(b) No, Sir. As far as HDA 's- concerned, scientific analysis of the water samples are carried out as per the National Standards laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards in Cods No. IS-10500-1991.

(c) Wherever water in the DDA colonies is supplied through tube-wells, it is ensured that the water conforms to the Bureau of Indian Standards Code for drinking purposes.

(d) Since water supply is a State subject, action is taken by the concerned authorities for supply of safe drinking water to the people in the city

Statement

Guidelines Drinking Water Supply Table A 2.2

Chemicals of Health Significance in Drinking Water

A. Inorganic Constituents

	Guideline value (mg./Litre)	Remarks
Antimony Arsenie	8.005(p)[a]	
Barium	0.016(p)	For excess skin cancer risk of $6X10^{-4}$
	0.7	
beryllium		NAD[c]
boron	0.3	
cadmium	0.003	
chromium	0.05(p)	
copper	2(p)	ATO[d]
cyanide	0.07	
fluride	1.5	Climatic conditions volume of water consumed, and intake from other sources should be considered when setting national standards.
lead	0.01	It is recognized that not all water will meet the guideline value immediately, meanwhile, all other recommended measures to reduce the total exposure to lead should be implemented.
maganese	0.5	ATO
mercury (total)	0.00_1	
molybdenum	0.07	
nickel	0.02	
nitrate (as NO_3^-	50	The sum of the ratio of the Concentration of each to its respective guideline value should not exceed.
nitrite (as NO_3	3(p)	
selenium	0.01	
uranium		NAD

C NAD : No adequate data to permit recommendation of a health based guideline valu

DATO : Concentrations of the substance at or below the health based guideline value may affect the appearance, or odour of the water.

B. ***Organic Constituents***

	Guideline value (mg./litre)	Remarks
Chlorinated Alkanes		
carbon betrachloride	2	
dichloromethene	20	NAD for excess risk of 10^{-5}
1, 1—dichlorcathene		
1,2—dichloroathane	30[b]	
1, 1, 1—trichloroathene	2000(p)	
Chlorinated ethense		
vinyl chloride	5[b]	for excess risk of 10^{-5}
1, 1—dichloroathane	30	
1, 2—dichloroethane	50	
trichloroethene	70 (p)	
tetrachloroethene	40	
Ato tic hydrocarbone		
benezene	10[b]	for excess risk of 10^{-5}
toluane	700	ATO
xylenes	500	ATO
ethylbenzone	300	ATO
Styrene	20	ATO
banzo (a) pyrene	0.76	for excess risk of 10^{-5}
Chlorinated benzenas		
monc chlorobenzene	300	ATO
1, 2—dichlorobenzona	1000	ATO
1, 3—dichlorobenzona		NAD
1-4-dichloro banzene	300	ATO
trichlorobenzenes (total)	20	ATO
Misce.		
di (2—ethylhexyl) adipate	80	
di (2—ethylhexyl) phthcate	8	
acrylamide	0.5[b]	for excess risk of 10^{-5}
epichlorophydrin	0.4(p)	
hexachlorobutadiene	0.6	
edetic acid (EDTA)	200 (p)	
nitrilo triacetic ecide	200	
dialkyltins		NAD
tributlyltin oxide	2	